

THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

SATURDAY, MARCH 11, Oahu and its Agricultural Prospects—No. 3.

We left our readers, in our tour around Oahu, at Kalahe. From there to Waiwala, a distance of ten or twelve miles, there is little that is attractive, the country being more or less stony and sandy, and fit only for pasturage for sheep or goats, which appear to have full possession of it. The village of Waiwala has an abundance of arable land, being well watered by two considerable streams that rise in the central mountain range, and are ten or twelve miles in length. It has been estimated that there are over thirty square miles, or twenty thousand acres, of land around the village, that can be profitably cultivated. To accomplish this, irrigation will be necessary; but, as the streams run over or through the elevated plains back of the village, the water can, with some outlay, be carried over a large extent of land which now is used only for pasturing sheep and cattle.

A sugar plantation has been commenced here by Messrs. W. and L. Chamberlain, who have about sixty acres of heavy cane growing and about ready to cut. At the time of our visit, the frame of the mill-building had just been put up, the kettles were being set, and the chimney and flues constructed. The mill is to be driven by water-power, which is abundant and never-failing. The works are not on so large a scale as the necessities of the place require, but want of means has compelled the proprietors to start as best they could. The mill being a small one, not more than a ton per day, if as much can be manufactured, it will be ready to commence operations about the close of March.

There is land enough within a mile of the mill to raise cane sufficient to manufacture one thousand tons a year, and the landholders, both natives and foreigners, are eager to commence planting cane, but have been restrained from doing so till the capacity of the mill is tested. Within twelve months, either larger works must be substituted here, or another mill erected. There are several good localities for sugar-mills in this district, if the land is obtainable. Heretofore, considerable quantities of cane have been grown in Waiwala, and we saw several fields of as heavy and beautiful cane as we ever saw in the United States. As soon as an impetus is given to the growth of cane here, and capital introduced, the village of Waiwala will take a start, and become one of the most thriving places on the Islands. It has a small harbor, safe for schooners in all winds but the west wind.

The residents complain of the horse-races, which have become of late quite a nuisance, seriously interfering with all industrial pursuits, as the natives expect to have full holidays on the race-days, which occur twice a week, and sometimes oftener. The race-course is near the beach, and the races draw together crowds of several hundreds, if not thousands, from all parts of Oahu, who come to engage in the betting inseparable from them. At one of these races, which occurred during our stay in Waiwala, two horses were killed, they having started from different ends of the course, and run into each other with such force as to cause instant death to both animals. The riders barely escaped with their lives. This accident appears to have only added to the attraction of the sports.

Leaving Waiwala, the road leads, with a gradual ascent, up the plain referred to before, back of the village, till it reaches an elevation of perhaps twelve hundred feet above the sea. All this is good pasture-land, and, by bringing the water from the streams, could doubtless be made available for other purposes. It is owned by foreigners and Chiefs, in large tracts of from one thousand to ten thousand acres each. That of the Messrs. Holt comprises some twenty thousand acres, much of which is mountain and forest land. That of Captain Meek, midway between Waiwala and Ewa, is nearly as large, and both are covered with thousands of cattle and sheep, which can be seen feeding in flocks.

Waimane, which we were unable to visit, embraces the belt of land seaward of the Waimane range, a tract of some twenty-five thousand acres, the ownership of which was for years contested in the Courts, under the title of the "Jarrett and Mannin case," but was finally settled as belonging to the minor, Paul Jarrett. It is said to be a good pasture-land, but not well suited for cane nor any other staple. But experiments may disprove this supposition, and it is found adapted to cotton, tobacco or other products.

About twenty miles from Waiwala and twelve from Honolulu, we came to the village of Ewa. Since the small-pox visited Ewa in 1853, sweeping away with a blight, and carrying off one-third of its population, the glory of that place has departed. It has not now one-fifth the inhabitants it had twenty years ago. Here and there are huts, but they are few and far between. There are no extensive tracts of good land, and it will be a long time before any great improvement can be witnessed.

A gentleman, who has taken pains to learn the fact, informs us that the low plain lying between Ewa and Barber's Point, used now as a pasture land, is very similar to the sandy islands off the coast of Georgia and South Carolina, where the famous Sea Island Cotton is grown, and that there are at least 10,000 acres of the above tract, capable of producing cotton. The land is low, only a few feet above the level of the sea, and, although the district is a very dry one, an account of the infrequency of showers, yet the roots of grass and plants soon reach the water and thrive well. Cotton plants are said to be growing on this plain, that have been there for twenty years, bearing cotton every year. We should like to see the suggestions of our informant tested by the planting of a few acres of cotton there.

While alluding to cotton, we will add that we found on our tour of this island, that the natives were planting small patches of it here and there, but no large tracts of it can be found. Although the whole of the windward side is suited to its culture, probably very little will be done in cotton growing until the business is taken hold of by foreigners. The natives lack the necessary intelligence to cultivate it successfully without some one to show them how to do it. Lot foreigners only commence its cultivation, and nothing will soon learn and successfully imitate their example. On this account we do not think

there will be much progress made the present year in cotton culture, unless the foreigners residing in each district take pains to show to the natives how it is to be raised. If cotton is planted and cultivated in wide rows like corn or sugar-cane, it will probably be found to yield better than when grown more thickly as is often seen. We observed some small patches, in which the plants stood so close that a person could not walk among the cotton without breaking the limbs. When so planted, the staple will degenerate in quality very fast, and the product will be less. The proper distance for the plants to stand apart, can only be found by actual experiment.

Sheltered localities are the best, and sandy soil, as near the sea shore as possible, should be chosen for the Sea Island variety. The cotton raised at Laie and Kalahe, on this island, has a very long and silky staple, and some from Molo-kai is fully equal, both being grown on low sandy soil near the sea. The upland or Georgia cotton, of course, can be raised any where, wherever there is sufficient moisture; and in some places, the Egyptian and Peruvian varieties will grow into a tree three inches in thickness and fifteen feet high, and will bear for years, almost without interruption.

Some eight years have passed since our last previous tour around Oahu, but during that interval a considerable change is noticeable in the dwellings of the natives, particularly through Koolau. More frame houses are seen, some of them very neat and pleasant, and greater attention is paid to the cultivation of the soil. The more the natives receive for their labor, the more they spend on their premises, albeit they run into debt very easily. Not until they are provided with good, healthy tenements, either thatched or frame, though the latter are preferable, will the decrease in their numbers be stayed.

And here we have a word for our planters, who complain of scarcity of laborers, although we have not found any such on Oahu. If planters will put up good dry dwellings for their laborers, there need be no scarcity—not huddling families of them together in long, low buildings, where they are liable to frequent strifes, leading to discontent, but providing a separate though small cottage for each family, where the mother can feel she is at home, and take some little pride in making her home, poor as it may be, attractive to her children and husband. Hawaiians have the same domestic feelings as we have. They appreciate a home, and will cling to it, even though obtaining very small wages, and they feel attached to those who provide it for them. Half the trouble encountered by those who complain of want of help may be overcome in this way, for discontent always breeds a desire for change. And the best investment a planter can make in starting business—not even second to a vacuum pump—is the erection of suitable tenements for his laborers, where the mother can rear her offspring, and thus supply the places of those dying off. On Captain Meek's estate are laborers, a score or more, who were born on the place, who have always had good homes, have never thought of changing, and who will probably live there all their days, if they find the same kind overseers they now have. We repeat what we have before said, we do not lack laborers so much as the proper management of laborers.

But with this digression, we will drop our pen for this week.

Foreign Summary.

An industrious statistician calculated that a tobacco-chewer spits 525 gallons in twenty-five years. The Typographical Union of St. Louis has been abolished. This ends the printers' strike.

Never nap in the cars. The train runs over sleepers. The California papers publish Birds, Marriages, Divorces and Deaths in regular order. This is systematizing the thing.

Charles Winsor, the ascending Mercantile Bank teller, who was charged with embezzling \$254,000, has been arrested in London.

Upon careful calculation it is estimated that President Lincoln, in the two hours of his leave, on Monday, shook hands with about seven thousand persons, men, women and children, of all ages, ranks and races.

The London Standard has grown to a wonderful state of prosperity. It issues one hundred and thirty-three thousand papers per day. It has just made a year's provision of paper, namely 35,540,000 sheets, which, be good enough to reckon, had the result and make a note of it.

Russian Taxes.—A Confederate widow, in a pitiful appeal, published in the Richmond Sentinel, announces that whereas her yearly income is only one thousand two hundred dollars, her yearly tax is one thousand three hundred and sixty dollars.

The Richmond Dispatch says: "One of the most remarkable things about the completion of this (Barber's) canal is to us the fact that it should be done right under our noses, (Dutch Gap being, as the crowd cries, only twelve miles from Richmond,) and yet we heard not a word of it until the news was brought to us from New York."

A man, noted for his calumny and a scolding wife, was one night stopped in the woods by a pretended ghost. "I can't stop, my friend," said he. "If you are a man, I must request you to get out of here at once. If you are the devil, come along and take supper, for I married your sister."

A good story is told of an old lady in Ritchie county, West Virginia, who owned a large tract of barren land which she could not sell, and who took the advice of a visitor and poured some petroleum oil along the streams that meandered through it. She sold her land at a fabulous price, the owners agreeing to give the lady one-eighth of the oil. The old lady thought she had a pretty good joke on the speculators, but it turned out they had a better joke on her. The enterprising fellow set up their derrick and put down an auger, and in a short time they struck a well which yields one hundred barrels of oil per day.

BRITISH SEAMEN.—The number of British sailors is estimated at 375,000, exclusive of fishermen and other amphibious races. These seamen are divided into 70,000 belonging to the Royal Navy, for whom 155 clerical men are provided; and 206,000 belonging to the mercantile navy, for whom, until recently, the Church made no provision whatever. A Society maintains 18 clergymen and 10 readers for seamen. Then there is the Thames Church Mission, and various mariners' and floating churches at seaports.

THE STRENGTH OF THE NORTH.—The States that voted at the last Presidential election cast 4,000,505 votes. In 1860 the same States cast 3,868,616, being an increase of 131,889, notwithstanding all the drain of the war. But more wonderful still is the fact that, while the whole vote of the States, North and South, amounted in 1860 to 4,580,143, the loyal States alone, in 1864, have cast as many within 680,000, or less than a million.

FOREIGN INTERVENTION.—We have the old bugbear of foreign intervention trotted out again, and the 4th of March is the day fixed on which England and France are to cry "hands off." Before that time, it is to be hoped—and there are reasons for hoping—that General Sherman will have taken Charleston, that Wilmington will have fallen, and that Richmond will be surrounded by an irresistible force. It is too late now to talk about foreign intervention.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The annual meeting of pews in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, (Rev. Mr. Beecher,) by auction, took place recently. The premiums bid and the results of the pews amounted to more than \$45,000. The highest premium offered was \$400, with a rental of \$120, making \$520. The highest premium paid last year was \$200. Eleven pews brought last week from \$300 to \$385 dollars premium each, or with the first bid, an aggregate of \$4,125 and rentals of \$1,720. The sum of \$20,000 more than ever before was realized for the savings for the year. Mr. Beecher's salary was raised from \$7,000 to \$12,000.

A PRUSSIAN NATIONAL THANKSGIVING.—The following proclamation, appointing a day of thanksgiving, has been issued by the King of Prussia:

As the peace negotiated between myself, my august ally the Emperor of Austria, and the Crown of Denmark, was ratified on the 15th ult., and was brought to an honorable conclusion, I now will that Almighty God, who has granted to our arms His gracious assistance, should be publicly thanked, and that the honor which alone belongs to God should be rendered to Him. I therefore order that on Sunday, Dec. 18, on which day my victorious troops will have returned to their garrisons, a solemn service of thanksgiving shall be held in all the churches, and that the day shall be observed in a festive manner, and that it shall be closed by the singing of the hymn "Nun danket Alle Gott."

THE POSTAL MONEY-ORDER SYSTEM.—The postal money-order system, designed to promote public convenience and to insure safety in the transfer of money through the mails, is now in operation on the first of November. The advantages will not doubt be very great. The mode by which safety is secured consists in leaving out of the order the name of the payee, or party for whom the order is intended. This respect, a money-order differs from an ordinary draft or check. An advice or notification of the order drawn is transmitted by the issuing postmaster to the post-office at the office of payment. The latter is thus furnished with the necessary information, and will therefore be informed of the name of the remitter and payee before the order itself can be presented, and be enabled to detect fraud if any should be attempted. The fees or charges for money-orders will be as follows: For an order of one dollar or more, but not exceeding ten dollars, ten cents; for an order of ten dollars or more, but not exceeding twenty dollars, fifteen cents; for an order of twenty dollars or more, but not exceeding thirty dollars, twenty cents. Fractions of cents must not be introduced into any order. No money-order business to be transacted on Sundays.

MISERIAL DISCOVERY IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The Boston Traveller says: "At the meeting of the Boston Natural History Society, Dec. 21st, Dr. C. T. Jackson announced the discovery of a mine of emery at Chester, near Springfield, Mass., of almost incalculable extent and of inestimable value to the country. Upon testing it, it was found to be fully equal to the best London prepared from Naxos. Dr. Jackson says: 'It may be said that emery is known to exist in the granite of the Green Archipelago, and is monopolized by a single banking house in London, and those of Asia Minor are also monopolized by a single mercantile house in Smyrna. These monopolies have raised the price of emery to an enormous sum, and it is a pity that this monopoly, and can supply, not only this country, but the entire world, with the best of emery, for all coming time. One of our citizens, a member of this Society, Mr. John B. Taft, of Boston, is, in behalf of his numerous associates, endeavoring to break this monopoly, and to supply the world with this new enterprise, and possesses adequate means and authority to render its operation prosperous.'"

REAR-ADMIRAL GREGORY, in the exercise of discretionary powers, wisely vested in him by the Secretary of the Navy, fully appreciating the advantages which speed gives a vessel in the blockade of a port, purchased a small steamer, simply because she was very fast, armed her with three small guns, and sent her upon blockading duty. His foresight and sagacity in the matter have been handsomely established by the success of the blockade. She took several prizes in six weeks, of a total value of not less than \$2,000,000. Her speed is honestly fifteen miles per hour. What better success she might have had in picking up prizes, had her speed been twenty miles per hour, which only be secured by no one will doubt that it would have been much greater.

The death of a celebrity, a dwarf, in Paris, the French counterpart of the American Tom Thumb, is recorded. In his 15th year he was placed in the establishment of the Brothers of Orleans, the mother of the Citizen King, and was so small at that age that he passed for an infant, and so dressed during the stormy period of the revolution. Several matches were sent by him, which he reached with outstretched arms the imprisoned members of the royal family of France. To the day of his death, this dwarf, named Richebourg, received a pension from the Orleans family of 2,000 francs a year, equivalent to \$200 in gold. During the last year, however, he has lived in the samehouse, in the Faubourg St. Germain. Unlike Tom Thumb, he has a horror of appearing in public, and for half a lifetime has never crossed the threshold of his own door. Not the least remarkable feature of the career of this creature is the fact that he lived to be 32 years old.

NEW ZEALAND.—The state of this country at last tidings was not cheerful to Great Britain. The colonists had no ministry. The Maories who surrendered their land at Tauranga had changed their minds, fortified a pah, and threatened death to the surveyor if he crossed the boundary. The escaped Maories near Auckland have also fortified themselves, and were supplied with provisions, said rumor, by Sir George Grey himself. In Taranaki, the tribe of W. King were holding more resolute than ever, and their overtures to Government by threats—and Sir George Grey, without any responsible advisers, was supposed to be meditating another rose-water letter to the natives offering them anything for peace. The settlers were discussing seriously the advantage of throwing off the English protection.

OBITUARY.—Can anything be more beautiful than the plain and simple language of the following notice of the death of one of the editors of Punch:

JOHN LEECH. OBITUARY OCTOBER XXIV, MDCCCLXIV, ETAT. 45. The simplest words are best where all words are vain. Ten days ago a great artist, in the noon of life and with his glorious mental faculties in full power, but with his shade of physical infirmity darkening upon him, to his last resting place among friends who have this day held his pall. Some of them had been fellow workers with him for a quarter of a century, others for fewer years; but to know him well was to love him dearly, and all in some degree these lines are written in tears as for a brother. His monument is in the volumes of which this is one leaf, and in a hundred works which, at this hour, few will remember more easily than those who have just left his grave. While society, whose every phase he has illustrated with a truth, a grace, and a tenderness heretofore unknown to satirists, art, gladly and proudly take charge of his fame, they whose pride in the genius of a great associate was equalled by their affection for a devoted friend, more ready, more refined, or more generous nature than that of him who has been thus early called to his rest.—Punch.

DIVORCES IN ENGLAND.—English people are becoming disgusted with their Divorce Courts, and the publicity given in the press to the disgusting proceedings therein. Fear was expressed in Parliament at the time when the Divorce Court was constituted that it would cause greater evils than it would cure. Before the constitution of the House of Lords—no or the course of a session, and during some sessions not one at all. The process was expensive, and decent people shrunk from the exposure. Now, rich and poor rush alike to the Divorce Court, and although the proceedings are expensive, the business is increasing at a ratio which threatens to render several additional Divorce Courts necessary. Of late the proceedings have been almost entirely absorbed by the matrimonial squabbles of persons in the higher walks of life. One day it is an Admiral, who has an errand wife, another day it is the lady of a country gentleman, herself the offspring of a noble family, that desires to get rid of a husband, her senior in years, and so the weakness of the law is revealed in all its bitterness for the special debilitation of society, which discovers that the better educated and wealthy are not always models of domestic virtues.

AUTOMATONS.—Some wonderful accounts are handed down of mechanism so constructed as to resemble animals, and even human beings, in figure, and imitate their actions. Archy, of Theobald, about 400 years before the Christian era, is said to have made a wooden pigeon that could fly. Albertus Magnus constructed an automaton to open the door when any one knocked. The celebrated Regiomontanus made a wooden eagle that flew forth from the city, saluted the emperor, and returned. He also constructed an iron fly, which flew out of his hand and

returned, after flying about the room. In 1708 an automaton flute player was exhibited at Paris that could play in the flute in the same manner as a living performer. In 1741 Vaucanson produced a flute-player, which played the flute with the left hand, and beat a tambourine with the right. He also made a duck, which dabbled in the water, stroked, drank, and pecked at food. A Frenchman exhibited a duck a few years ago which went through some of the same movements. Automata have been constructed which wrote, played on the piano forte, counted, &c. During the present century, a Swiss, named Vallerde, constructed a figure representing a female, which performed 18 tunes on the piano, and continued in motion an hour. He also made another figure, representing a boy that could sing and draw.

The World's Washington dispatch says the Navy Department has received confirmation of the intelligence that the telegraph wire discovered after the explosion of Fort Fisher leading across the Cape River and about two miles into rebel lines. There is but little doubt but what the magazine was purposely exploded by the rebels.

It is said that the fine cut tobacco, which is so popular with chewers, is made up of 50 per cent, of 50 per cent, of tobacco, thus: Embryo is composed of five, hair-like fibres, that, when dried, have the color and look of tobacco. This, saturated with a strong solution of tobacco, is mixed with a good tobacco, which, together, make a very nice article.

A Newspaper is to be published in Paris, devoted exclusively to matrimonial interests. Its only advertisements will be "wants" and "replies" from persons who wish husbands and wives; its literature is to be love correspondence, its essays are to treat of the affections, of marital duties and rights, and its editorials will give advice to the ill-treated, the deserted and lonely girls.

NAVY ARTILLERY IN FRANCE.—The English Army and Navy Gazette has been informed that the action between the *Alabama* and *Kearsarge*, made a deep impression upon the mind of the Emperor, and convinced him that rifle guns of comparatively small bore were no match for the heavy Dahlgren and Rodman guns then mounted, or being mounted in vessels of the *Kearsarge* class. In consequence, the manufacture of six on steel rifle guns was delayed, and since then the French Government have ordered two of Captain Blackley's 11 inch steel guns, two heavy guns from Sir W. Armstrong & Co., and two or more heavy guns from a muzzle-loading, the intention being to adopt heavy guns for the French navy, and gradually to remove the present 50-pounder and 60-pounder hoop guns from their ships.

THE COMING OF THE END.—The Richmond papers give signs of the coming dissolution of the Southern Confederacy. The *Sentinel*, understood to express the opinions of Davis, takes ground in favor of small occupying the slaves to propitiate foreign powers and save themselves from being overcame by the "Yankees." The *Examiner* urges the same idea, and says: "If France and England will enter into a treaty with these Confederate States, recognizing our nationality and guaranteeing our independence upon the abolition of slavery in all these States, rather than continue the war we should be prepared to urge the measure upon our readers. We believe such a proposition would be favorably regarded and acted upon by those nations, and it ought to be made to them."

The Richmond *Enquirer* closes an article of similar import with the following proposition for a Military Dictator:—"Nothing will remove the cloud—or rather the ill-omened light—which now rests on the future, but measures that touch the root of our evil. Such a measure there is. A remedy for all discontent has suggested itself to the mind of every man who thinks, and has been advised by a thousand mouths in the same breath. It is the creation of a new officer—a new President—who shall exercise supreme control over the armies and military affairs of the Confederacy, and the appointment of Gen. Lee to be that officer. Such an act, if made in good faith, and solemnly guarded against counteracting influences, would restore public confidence, and give the country heart for a new effort equal to that which it has hitherto made."

When the Richmond papers propose to abolish slavery to gain foreign favor, and the sons of Old Virginia begin to talk of submitting again to the yoke of Great Britain, we may believe that the last hope of breaking up the Government of the United States has fled, and despair is now ruling the hour. By all means, let them abolish slavery, but let them give the country heart for a new effort equal to that which it has hitherto made."

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BY H. W. SEVERANCE. THIS DAY! Saturday, - - - - March 11th! At 10 o'clock, A. M., at Sales Room, Will be Sold: Brown and Crushed Sugar in bags, Flour, Soap, Prints, Dry Goods, &c., &c., &c. And a Variety of Sundries.

Wednesday, March 15! At 10 o'clock, A. M., at Sales Room, Will be Sold:

General Assortment of Merchandise and Sundries! Including New Goods! PER LATE ARRIVALS. GROCERIES, KEROSENE OIL, FLOUR, DRY GOODS, &c., &c.

Hawaiian Steam General Inter Island Navigation COMPANY. The Steamer

On MONDAY, - - - - March 13th, At HALF-PAST FOUR O'CLOCK, For LAHAINA, LULUPAKUA, MAALAE BAY, KALEPOLEPO, KEALAEKUA, KAILUA, HOLOIPI, AND KAWAIIHAE. Returning Saturday Morning.

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